

LOVERS IN ARMS

By H. L. Ames

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Morning-room at Mrs. Montelth's London residence. Miss Mabel Montelth (engaged to Roland Alexander) is reclining on sofa, reading. Clock strikes six o'clock. She rises and lays down her book.

Mabel: Why, it is already six, and Ronnie will be sure to be here soon. (Goes towards large mirror and arranges her hair). I want him to come early this evening, that he may see my new tea-gown. He is certain to like it—he admired Mrs. St. Ledger's so much the other night. It was good of her to let me copy it! His favorite color and my favorite color too. All our ideas are so much in common. Oh, it is lovely to be engaged to be married! and as soon as my guardian gives his formal consent, I shall be able to order the trousseau—yes, and all the presents will come pouring in—Enter Ronald.

Ronald: Ah, Mabel!—alone! I came early, hoping to get here before your family arrived. (Advances to her, and she to him; embraces her). Quite well? That's right. Tea? No thanks, no tea.

Mabel: I didn't say tea—I didn't think it even; it would have sounded prosaic so—immediately after—

Ronald (who scarcely seems to hear her, sitting down): Oh, my dear Mabel, I must tell you what Tom Richardson told me to-day when—

Mabel: How did you come to see him?

Ronald: Oh, we had luncheon together at—

Mabel: How did you happen to



When You Are Perfectly Composed I Propose to—

Lunch together? You always say you have no time for lunch.

Ronald: Well, we didn't exactly go out to lunch together; I met him at a restaurant, and while we were smoking a cigarette over our coffee—

Mabel: I thought Mr. Richardson never smoked.

Ronald: No; he does not.

Mabel: Well how could he be smoking a cigarette?

Ronald: Because he did. But that has absolutely nothing to do with my story.

Mabel: Oh! of course not. I never said it had. I don't see why you should get cross over a simple question, though. Go on.

Ronald: Well, while we were having our coffee, my father's friend, Sir Alfred and his wife came in and—

Mabel: They did?

Ronald: Well, I have just said so.

Mabel: At least you need not be cross about it.

Ronald: They came up to where we were and—

Mabel: Is she pretty?

Ronald: Yes! I think so—lovely eyes and such a voice. Tom bowed and—

Mabel: Does he know them?

Ronald: Well, my dear, do you suppose that he would have bowed if he had not known them. I really—

Mabel: How was she dressed?

Ronald: How should I know? I never looked at her dress. What I was going to say was—

Mabel: Did they sit near you?

Ronald: Yes, at the next table—and while they were sitting down Tom said they ought to be ashamed of themselves because they—

Mabel: Did they hear him?

Ronald: Now do you suppose that Tom would have had so little sense as to let them hear what he said? Really, Mabel, I—(angrily).

Mabel: Ronald, if you cannot speak of a simple little incident without flying into a passion we had better change the subject. What did Mr. Richardson say?

Ronald: He said that Sir Alfred is so opposed to our engagement—

Mabel: How did he know that?

Ronald: Goodness gracious! there you go again! Every time I try to tell you, you begin to interrupt me—and—

Mabel: I only asked you a simple question.

Ronald: Simple! You've asked me about a million simple questions in the last ten minutes; and merely because I was going to explain to you that Tom Richardson told me that—

Mabel (rising): I don't wish in the least to know what Mr. Tom Richardson or what anybody else said if you cannot tell it to me without flying into

such (excitedly) a fearful passion. You are unkind! I shall have my dinner all alone up in my room to-night, as it is so painful for you to talk to me!

Ronald: Now, my dear, don't lose your temper; you cannot afford it. Women never look so plain as when they lose their temper.

Mabel: And men never speak so plain as when they have lost theirs. I have not lost my temper; I am perfectly (excitedly) calm!

(Pause; Ronald lights a cigarette.)

Mabel: Oh, of course—whenever a man cannot argue he smokes.

Ronald: Most of the attempted arguments of woman with man end like that.

Mabel: Like what?

Ronald: In smoke.

Mabel (stiffly): Ronald, I don't think that this is the kind of way to behave to the girl you are going to marry. If our life is to be spent like this, it will be misery! (Sobs.)

Ronald: On the contrary, I think it will be delightful. You can argue and I can smoke.

Mabel: Do you mean to go on like this?

Ronald: My dear girl, when you are perfectly calm I propose to—

Mabel: Oh, yes! you are always "proposing" something.

Ronald: Did it once too often—eh? (A pause of fully four seconds.) Well, I will continue my story. Tom said that Sir Alfred and his family were opposed to our match—

Mabel: You said all that before.

Ronald: Or was trying to when you interrupted me.

Mabel: I didn't interrupt you!

Ronald (aside): H'm! better change the subject. (A sudden idea seems to strike him. He smiles to himself.)

Ronald: A new dress, isn't it?

Mabel (turning round quickly, with a subdued and self-conscious manner): Yes.

Ronald: H'm! It's uncommon pretty.

Mabel: Do you think so? (carelessly).

Ronald: Perfectly sweet (perfunctorily).

Mabel: Do you really mean it?

Ronald: Why, of course. I did not notice it before.

Mabel: No—you didn't!

Ronald: How pretty you look to it! (Aside) Got a sweet expression now. (She looks archly at him.) Come closer and let's have a good look at you. (She moves towards him, and stops about three paces off. He looks at her, and then steps forward and kisses her.)

Ronald: Dear little thing!

Mabel: Ronald!

Ronald: Shall I go on with my story now?

Mabel: Yes, of course—do tell me. (He sits down, she on the floor at his knees.)

Ronald: Well, old Sir Alfred, who, as you know, I expected would help us out financially, is opposed to our marriage, you see—

Mabel: Oh! (in dismay).

Ronald: Yes. That was where we left off, you know—but it isn't the end; there's something better to come.

Mabel: Oh!

Ronald: Tom took me aside afterwards and said, if the worst came to the worst, he would see us through himself.

Mabel: He did?

Ronald: Yes, isn't he a brick?

Mabel: Then—then, it is all right.

Ronald: Of course it is; and if I'd only seen that dress before, you would have known it long ago.

Mabel: I am sorry I interrupted. But you ought to notice things a little more.

Ronald: Well, I'll begin again.

Mabel: Oh, no, don't, please!

Ronald: I mean I'll be a new man and always try to remember to admire your pretty dresses.

Mabel: And I won't argue; so we will go back to where we left off—last time. (He kisses her.) Oh, Ronald, I—

Ronald: I don't want you to interrupt now.

(Very quick curtain.)

Stumped.

"The motto of the modern woman is 'Forward!'" shouted the suffrage leader. "Ever forward!"

The cynical coddler down in the last seat smiled sardonically. "If that is the case," he chuckled, "why is it that she always gets off the car backward?"—Chicago Daily News.

Could She?

Mr. Bacon—What did the photographer say to you when you were having these pictures taken, dear?

Mrs. Bacon—He asked me to look pleasant.

"Well, why in the world didn't you try to accommodate him?"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Aigrette.

"Mrs. Dashaway uses very picturesque language, doesn't she?"

"Um. The other day I heard her telling about a hat she had bought with a perfectly beautiful 'regret' on it."—Detroit Free Press.

Shifting the Blame.

Hyker—Which would you rather be a fool or a poet?

Pyker—Oh, there isn't much choice. Both are born, you know, so it is easy to shift the blame on one's ancestors.—Chicago Daily News.

State Happenings.

A Prehistoric Find.

Carthage—In sinking a shaft on the Teel land, near Prosperity, in this county, for a zinc mine, a deposit of prehistoric bones has been found at a depth of 80 feet, and special pains will be taken to remove them intact. Enough of them have been uncovered to make it certain that an important find has been made for that line of study. W. J. McGee, of the World's Fair archaeological department at St. Louis, is to investigate the discovery, as is also the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, to which the prehistoric bones will be forwarded as soon as removed from the ground. Those already taken out indicate that the prehistoric man was a giant compared to the largest men of the present time.

Make Many Recommendations.

Columbia—The state board of agriculture held its forty-second annual meeting here. It adopted a resolution recommending many appropriations for college of agriculture. The board is by law an examining board for the college, and after examination the institution recommended the following appropriations: Agricultural building, \$200,000; soil survey, \$15,000; poultry barn, \$10,000; experiments, \$25,000; other departments, \$16,000. A new dairy barn and the enactment of a pure food law placed under control of the experiment station were recommended.

Two Years For a Killing.

Neosho—Sherman Woodcock was convicted of the murder of George Moreland, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The killing occurred on a Sunday in January last. The two men had been drinking, became quarrelsome, and in the brawl that followed Woodcock, it was charged, stabbed Moreland, from which wound he afterwards died.

Demand 5,000 Scudi.

St. Louis—Gaetano Fafato, a prosperous Italian, has received a letter informing him that the only way to live is to carry "5,000 Scudi" in his pocket ready to hand over to the first of his countrymen to step up to him and say: "Give me de scudi." He turned the letter over to the police and doesn't go out at night.

Shook Hand of Daughter's Slayer.

Springfield—Garland Moore, who killed Clara West at Bois D'Arc, was warmly greeted in court by the mother of the dead girl. Among those who crowded forward to shake his hand was the mother of the murdered girl.

Two Men Asphyxiated.

St. Joseph—James Smith, of Topeka, and William Showley, of Kansas City, Iron molders, were found dead at a room in their boarding house, having been asphyxiated by gas which escaped from a heater.

Folk Sues St. Louis.

St. Louis—Gov. Joseph W. Folk has filed suit against the city of St. Louis to collect any salary that may be due him while he was circuit attorney of St. Louis.

Was Poor All His Life.

St. Louis—Alexander Dockery, a poor laborer, aged 45, died at Greenwood, a suburb, just before a legacy, left by an uncle in Texas, arrived. He would have been a rich man.

Death Came Suddenly.

Kansas City—Dr. August T. Fieschmann, for ten years secretary of the state board of pharmacy, died suddenly of heart disease in this city.

A Belle of Long Ago.

St. Louis—Mrs. Amelia Chouteau Churchill, a member of one of the oldest families in St. Louis, and in her younger days a famous belle and beauty, died at her home in Louisville, Ky.

Into Voluntary Bankruptcy.

Morehouse—David Rosenthal, a dry goods merchant, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States district at St. Louis. His assets are estimated at \$2,500 and his liabilities at \$5,000.

Will Distribute Millions.

St. Louis—The New Year's dividends and interest disbursements on securities listed on the St. Louis stock exchange will be in excess of \$4,250,000.

Was Prominent in Franklin.

Union—F. W. Reinhard, ex-treasurer of Franklin county, and a prominent citizen, died at his home in this city, aged 71 years.

Six Father Ryans.

St. Louis—Six Father Ryans are now pastors of Catholic churches in this city. The sixth arrived the other day from Ireland.

Missionary Work.

St. Louis—St. John's Southern Methodist church has entered upon the task of supporting a college in Japan.

Determined to Have a License.

Cape Girardeau—In order to obtain a marriage license for himself, Zachariah Quinn, 65, drove 20 miles on a cold night.

Mrs. Louise M. Clough.

Rolla, Mo.—Mrs. Louise M. Clough died, aged 64. Her husband, J. Edgar Clough, died in Colorado 20 years ago.

MORE FRAUDS AND GRAFTING.

Need of Thorough Reorganization of Departments.

With more land office frauds and grafting charged against the patent office, there would seem to be need of a thorough reorganization of those departments. There must be a winking at fraud if not participation by those in charge of the government land office, for the clerks could hardly carry out fraudulent work without the connivance of their superiors, or if they can those over them are entirely incompetent for the work they are paid to do. The origination of these corrupt doings mostly had their inception in the McKinley administration, when the Democratic chiefs of bureaus and divisions were nearly all removed to make place for Republicans, who had aided Hanna and Perry Heath and Senator Dick in debauching the voters of the United States in 1896. The Republican officials charged with implication in the frauds have strong interests back of them which the Roosevelt administration does not seem to have been able to cope with, or else fears to fight them, "for the sake of the party." The Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, with Harriman at their head, are charged with fraudulently obtaining title to thousands of acres of coal land in Wyoming and other states, and it will be interesting to note, as the evidence of fraud is produced, how much the Republican leaders, senators and congressmen and others have been mixed up with the matter directly or indirectly.

The corrupt ring that rules the Republican roost in Wyoming has been kept in power by the money and backing of the railroad corporations and what would be more likely than their rendering aid in the land frauds in return. There is an ominous effort being made by corporation influence to have that dead duck Lacey of Iowa appointed commissioner of the general land office, who was deprived of his congressional seat by an outraged constituency, because he declared himself "a standpatter from Standpattersville." A self-confessed tool of the tariff protected trusts is hardly the man to clean out the mess made by Harriman and his railroad corporations. The lid has been pretty effectually kept on to cover up these frauds, and what President Roosevelt needs is not a Taft to sit on the lid, but some one who will take it off and keep it off until those and all other frauds are discovered and the perpetrators punished.

INCOME AND INHERITANCE TAX.

Obstacles in the Way of Accomplishment into Law.

If we are to have a federal income tax, it is evident that the income from land will escape taxation under the decision of the supreme court in 1898. In that case Mr. Chase's argument was so adroit that the court reversed itself and decided that to tax the income from land was to tax the land itself. Now an income tax that would not apply to all the great landed proprietors would hardly be a fair and just tax upon the income of others who would have to pay it. There is no more equitable tax than the tax upon incomes. If it is applied to all and graded according to their means to pay—that is, the greater the income the higher rate of taxation.

President Roosevelt in his speech at Harrisburg reiterated his opinion that incomes should be taxed and also that great fortunes should be—If not confiscated—at least greatly diminished by an inheritance tax. As it requires an almost unanimous public sentiment to amend the constitution, the income tax looks like a far-off proposition unless the incomes from land are allowed to go free of taxation. How, therefore, does President Roosevelt propose to carry out his recommendations? There would seem to be but one way and that is to so pack the supreme court that it will reverse its income tax decision.

There is good reason to believe that the majority of one against the income tax has already been changed by later appointments and that the intention to appoint Secretary Moody as one of the justices will make a certain majority in favor of an income tax, when such a question is again up for decision.

There is a big obstacle to carrying out this change in the complexion of the supreme court, for it requires "the advice and consent of the senate" to confirm a justice of the supreme court and there is a lurking suspicion that the Republican majority of the senate is not in full accord with taxing incomes and there will be more opposition to the confiscation of large fortunes, through an excessive inheritance tax.

The Democratic plan is to so amend or enact laws that there will be no protection, or special privileges, to build up these enormous fortunes, while the Republican plan is to tax the many for the benefit of the few and then after the few are dead confiscate a large proportion of their ill gotten gains as restitution for years of plundering.

Whither Are We Drifting?

Silver has increased in price so rapidly that the treasury officials refused to purchase at the price offered. The government of Peru has been forced to impose an export duty of 50 per cent. to prevent silver from being exported. With gold decreased in purchasing power nearly 50 per cent. and silver increasing in value and Wall street yelling for more money, and currency legislation of the wild cat order demanded by the frenzied financiers, whither are we drifting under Republican policies?

NOT TO BE TRUSTED

REPUBLICAN PROMISES HAVE BEEN PROVED OF NO VALUE.

No Form of Even Reasonable Tariff Revision is in Sight, Though the People Groan Under the Burdens Imposed.

Every dollar expended by the government is paid by the people in taxes, except a small and gradually decreasing amount from the sale of the public lands and a few small sums from other sources. The total receipts for the year ending June 30, 1905—the last official report published—were \$697,101,270, of which \$261,789,857 was tariff taxes and \$234,955,741 was internal revenue taxes, and those amounts have been largely increased during the past fiscal year. Extravagant appropriations by congress mean more taxes and therefore every one is interested in an economical and honest government, both in the legislative department that makes the laws which authorize the expenditures and in the executive departments which expend the money. When congress authorizes more taxes to be collected than are needed to produce enough money to cover expenditures and there is a large surplus in the United States treasury, it very naturally leads to larger appropriations, because there is a constant demand by the individual congressman for an appropriation for his district, besides the general demand for appropriations for all kinds of purposes.

There is now a surplus in the treasury of over \$200,000,000, of which over \$154,000,000 has been loaned to the national banks and upon which they pay no interest. That large sum would allow the tariff taxes to be reduced one-half and still produce a surplus for the coming fiscal year and if the tariff rates were so revised that diamonds and other articles that are luxuries paid as much per cent. tax as some articles of necessity are now made to pay, there would be about as much money collected as there is at present, and the price of articles of necessity would be cheaper, but the price of diamonds, etc., would be higher. The trusts and combines that are now charging exorbitant prices for their products would be compelled to lower their prices, or similar products manufactured in England, Germany or elsewhere would be imported at the reduced tariff rates and compete with the trusts' products. Under such a plan of reducing the tariff rates on necessities one-half and increasing the tariff tax on luxuries the trusts would either have to reduce their profits or lose part of their trade.

The knowledge that reasonable tariff revision would reduce trust profits is the reason the trust magnates are all Republicans and are willing to pay a percentage of their large profits to Republican campaign funds to help keep that party in power. That is the reason a Republican congress stands pat and refuses to consider the bills for reforming the tariff that were introduced by the Democrats at the last and former sessions of congress. Undoubtedly this standpat attitude of the Republican leaders led to the defeat of a number of Republican candidates for congress and the greatly reduced majority of others. Still the Republican leaders declare they will stand pat although they promised tariff revision when necessary. But the promise is never fulfilled and now the declaration is made that after the next national election, if entrusted with another lease of power, they will again promise in their national platform to reform the tariff—after election.

Will their new promise be any more faithfully kept than former promises and will the protected trusts and corporations be any more willing to see their profits cut down after 1908 than now?

Ryan Controls Commercial Congress.

The members of the late session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress tried to show their political independence by endorsing Secretary of State Root's proposition, "for encouraging our merchant marine and for increasing our intercourse with South America by adequate mail facilities," and two resolutions presented by Mr. Ryan. One, "in favor of the submission of all international questions to an impartial court for investigation before a declaration of war," and the other declaring the congress as "opposed to private monopolies as indefensible and intolerable and favoring the enforcement of existing laws and the enactment of such new ones as may be necessary to protect industry from the menace offered by the trusts."

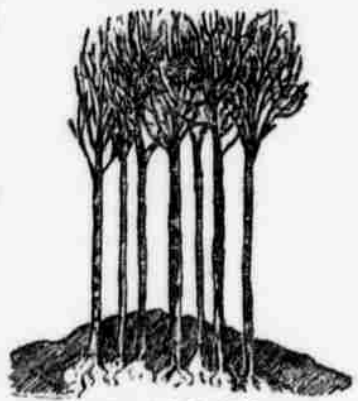
The press reports of the congress naively says: "The introduction of politics into the proceedings of the congress was narrowly averted when the report of the committee on resolutions was submitted for action." As the committee had reported adversely to Mr. Ryan's resolutions and there appears to have been a lively discussion before their adoption and the resulting victory for Mr. Ryan, the escape of the congress from a political discussion was certainly very narrow. If indeed it was not as wide as a barn door on the political side of the chasm.

The patent attorneys are calling upon the commissioner of patents to resign charging that he has demonstrated his belief that "public office is a private snap." Will there never be a end of these Republican scandals?

HORTICULTURE

"HEELING IN" FRUIT TREES.

In reply to a correspondent who wishes information relative to the "heeling in" of fruit trees, the Prairie Farmer gives an illustration that will probably prove suggestive to our readers. This plan consists of little more than bunching the trees together, much more thickly than indicated by our artist, and allowing them to pass through the winter.



"Heeling in" Fruit Trees.

There may be some doubts as to the advisability of "heeling in" fruit trees, but if it is done, this plan shows one method. Some fruit growers believe that it is a good plan to buy their trees in the fall and carry them through the winter in this manner. Does it pay?

How to Plant a Tree.

If the tree be of value suitable to plant, then its planting is of vital importance. The right way to set a tree is to put it in the ground with so much sympathy and sense that it will be able to grow and thrive there. A big generous hole dug deep, plenty of rotted manure in the bottom and the surface soil put on the manure.

Let the roots be spread widely upon the loose soil after every broken part has been cut off clean with a sharp knife. Have the tree set at just the depth it stood in the nursery; no deeper. As soon as the roots are covered two inches deep pour in a pail or two of water to settle the earth between the roots and to be covered in for future use.

Mound up the earth about the little trunk to steady the tree in the wind. Wind a newspaper about the body to keep the frozen earth from injuring the bark. It keeps away mice and rabbits also. Now make a pen about the tree by driving stakes two feet from it and tie the strips of sackcloth from the tree to each stake. This supports the young tree in the wind and does not injure its bark.

If the tree arrives too late in the autumn, Farm and Home suggests that it would better be heeled into the garden at a 45 degree angle and nearly covered with soil, there to remain until spring. Trees will repay careful attention, and all time and labor spent on them.

Fruits and Vegetables.

The apple is the most popular and most common fruit of temperate climates.

Nothing but the best product can pay, nowadays. Plan to grow only the best.

A farm without small fruits is like a Christmas dinner minus currant, cranberry and grape jelly.

It is claimed that grapes at two cents a pound are more profitable than wheat at one dollar a bushel.

The more tender raspberries and blackberries can be tied to stakes and wound with straw for protection from freezing.

Let the beginners commence moderately, and go slow. Small-fruit growing cannot be learned in a month or a year.

The berry garden should now be decided upon. Study the subject, read bulletins, catalogues and books, and resolve to have things as they should be.

We recently transplanted our asparagus and rhubarb and did not forget to enrich the soil with good manure. Leaves were then raked over the beds, where they will decay and act as a mulch to the crop next season.

It Will Grow.

A good tree, well planted, will usually grow, whether the work is done in fall or spring. The one season has some advantages and so has the other. In fall the crowd of work is less; the soil is usually in the best condition, and the planted tree has time to get accustomed to its new position, the winter rains settling the soil among the roots so that it is ready to start into growth at the first approach of returning spring.

Wash to Protect Trees.

A wash made of lime slaked with soft water, soap suds is best, will keep away mice and rabbits from young trees. To one peck lime add, while warm, one quart crude carbolic acid, four pounds sulphur and half gallon pine tar. Stir well and paint the tree trunks.

The Poor Fruit.

Better provision should be made for disposing of fruit of low grade. This would get it out of the way of the better fruit, which is the only fruit that should be sent to market.